R. H. Wimble R. H. Womble

BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month,	$2 00	Daily Paper, 3 months,	$6 00
" " 2 "	4 00	" " 6 "	10 00

The paper will not be sent to any one without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City of State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

TUESDAY, JAN. 5, 1864.

PROGRESS ALMANAC FOR 1864.

JANY. FEBY. MARCH. APRIL. MAY JUNE. JULY. AUGUST. SEPTR. OCTR. NOVR. DECR.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Congressional—The "Sweeping" Bill Reported, &c

RICHMOND, Jan. 4.—In the Senate a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information concerning the amount of property sequestrated and the amount of money realized from sales, and several points connected with this subject.

Most of the day spent in secret session.

The House agreed to the Senate resolution of thanks to Gen. Lee and the army.

The rules were suspended to allow the Committee on Military Affairs to report a bill on the subject of exemptions, of which the following is a copy:

A bill to be entitled an act repealing existing and regulating future exemptions from military service:

The Congress of the Confederate States do enact, That from and after the passage of this act all acts and parts of acts exempting persons from military service be and the same are hereby repealed, except in so far as they relate to officers of the Confederate and State governments; and hereafter no other persons shall be exempt from such service than the following, to wit: All who shall be held unfit for military service under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War, and such other persons as the said Secretary with the approval of the President may deem expedient to exempt in view of the fact which must be satisfactorily established that such persons can by their skill, labor, occupation or employment, better subserve the vital interests of the country and contribute more substantially to its defence outside of the army than in the ranks:

Provided, That even in such cases absolute exemptions from military service shall not be granted if in the opinion of the Secretary of War the same end can be attained by regularly enrolling and detailing for specific times and stated purposes those whose skill, labor, occupation or employment may make their services more valuable out of than in the actual ranks of the army.

The House then went into secret session on the currency and tax bills, reported by the special Finance Committee, on Thursday last, and continued for three hours, after which adjourned.

A petition from a number of Dentists of this city has been presented in both Houses, asking exemption. It is endorsed by the Surgeon General.

From the Army of Tennessee—Northern and Foreign News.

DALTON, Jan. 1.—The railroad from Chattanooga Westward for a distance of one hundred miles has been rendered unfit for service by the recent freshet destroying the bridges.

Yankee press dispatches contain the following: The New York steamers *Olympus* and *Mary*, for New York, and the *Armanda*, for Falmouth, were burned by the *Alabama* on the 16th November, off Java.

Private investigation is progressing at Queenstown into the recent enlistments by the Federal steamer *Kearsage*.

A correspondent of the London *Times* intimates that the blockade has now, for the first time, made access to the rebel ports really dangerous.

Another correspondent with the rebel army in Tennessee admits that the crises is approaching to test the South.

Drouyn De L'Huys sent a note to the French diplomatic agents relative to the proposed Congress, stating that England refused to come to an understanding with that government, but is willing to debate peacefully the great questions liable to lead to war.

A revolution took place in Paris, which has resulted in the success of the opposition candidate by a large majority.

A bill for a three hundred million loan has been raised before the French Chambers.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 17.—Cotton had a downward tendency.

The New York *Herald's* Washington dispatches says the reorganization of the army has commenced.

Gen. Tyler has been assigned to the command of the Irish Legion.

From Charleston—Activity Expected.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 3.—The enemy fired 12 shells at the city between 3 and 4 o'clock this afternoon. Our batteries replied and the firing lasted about an hour.

Some few scattering shots have been fired between other batteries.

Yankees appear to be making a reconnoisance, supposed to be with the view of effecting another landing.

A large number of tents are now observable on Cole's Island, and everything indicates active movements in this quarter.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, Jan. 4.—The First North Carolina Hospital was destroyed by fire this morning. The patients were all removed safely, and all stores, medicines, furniture, &c., saved.

No other news of importance. There has been no firing to-day. Yankees are still working on the batteries.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. · RALEIGH: TUESDAY, JAN. 5, 1864. NO. 47.

From Northern Virginia.

ORANGE C. H., Jan. 3.—The enemy's cars are running as far out as Mitchell's Station.

There was some stir in the Federal army during the past week growing out of a change of camp in order to get wood.

The peaks of the Blue Ridge are covered with snow, and the weather is bitter cold.

Several deserters have entered our lines in the last few days, but they report no movements of importance with the enemy.

The enemy are drawing large supplies from ... Fredericksburg and Aquier and London.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

ORANGE C. H., Jan. 4.—A heavy snow storm has been raging all day, which will blockade military operations for the present. Persons writing to soldiers or sending them papers are earnestly requested to prepay the postage. Over fifteen hundred letters for soldiers, besides a large number of papers, on which the postage has not been prepaid, were remaining in the army post-office on the 1st of January.

Hon. Geo. Davis appointed Attorney General.

RICHMOND, Jan. 4.—The Senate confirmed the nomination, on Saturday, of Hon. George Davis, of North Carolina, as Attorney General of the Confederate States.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Jan. 4.—It is said the President has approved the bill to place in the service those who have furnished substitutes.

The members of Congress are overwhelmed with the business before the departments—much more than they could attend to if they had nothing else to do. A Senator to-day remarked he could not reply to half the letters he received much less attend to matters to which they related; that since it became probable that Congress would put an end to exemption by substitution, and narrow down exemptions for other causes, an immense number of persons in his State affected thereby had applied to him to get offices for them which would shield them from service, and that it was indelicate in Senators to ask for appointments and then sit in judgment to confirm the nomination.

[More of J. Henley Smith's speculations. Can't the Superintendent of the Press Association have the business at Richmond done by one agent? He has a good one there in the person of Mr. Graeme, and we would rather trust to him than have Smith's Congressional speculations. The whole press seems down on Smith's dispatches, and unless Mr. Thrasher disregards the wishes of the Association, whose agent he is, he should make a change.—ED. PROGRESS.]

Gen. Forrest Promoted.

RICHMOND, Jan. 4.—Gen Forrest has been nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, a Major General.

Capt. Ben Lane Posey, captured by the enemy at Missionary Ridge, escaped from his captors by jumping from the cars a few miles this side of Nashville, and after fourteen days of tramping and many hair-breath escapes, made his way back to the Confederate lines. We know Ben well, and we know that no more gallant or chivalrous man lives than he is.

A MARSHAL OF FRANCE.—The Marshal D'Ornano who recently died in Paris, and promised the Emperor, when he saw him for the last time, that "he would meet him in heaven," has not become the prey of the foreign biography writers. So we will anticipate them. General Ornano was a Corsican, hence the Emperor's tears. He was born in 1784, of a noble family, commanded a corps of Corsican chasseurs, and distinguished himself at the battle of Austerlitz. In 1806-'7 he served against the Russians and Prussians. In 1808-'9 he acquired a high reputation in Spain, particularly at the passage of the Navia and the combat of the Alba de Tormes. In 1812 he was again in Russia and his conduct in several battles was warmly approved. After that of Borodino he was made general of a division, and as such was actively engaged in the campaigns of Saxony and Champagne. When the Bourbons were restored the King gave him the Cross of St. Louis, but this did not prevent him from joining Napoleon on his return from Elba. A duel which he fought with Jerome Bonnet, and in which he was dangerously wounded, prevented him from being at Fleurus or Waterloo. On the second restoration he was committed to the Abby prison, but, being finally released, he retired to the Netherlands, whence he had the good fortune to marry the beautiful and celebrated Polish Countess Valeska.—Since the accession of Louis Napoleon he has basked in the sunshine and honors of the Nephew as he did in those of the uncle, and at his death was Governor of the Invalides and the last surviving division general of the Emperor.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire between 1 and 2 o'clock on yesterday, was caused by the burning of 15 to 20 bales of cotton at the depot of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. The cotton belonged to the steamer City of Petersburg. It was in very bad condition, and the fire was no doubt caused by sparks from the yard engine.

ANOTHER FIRE.—Last night, about 7½ o'clock, an alarm of fire was raised, caused by the burning of cotton on the wharf of B. Flanner, Esq., a short distance South of W. & W. R. R. We learn that it was a portion of the cotton which had been removed from the railroad during the afternoon, (from the prevous fire,) and belonged to the same steamer.—About 25 or 30 bales were destroyed.—*Wilmington Journal, 2d.*

DOWN ON THE TITHE LAW.—The Columbia *Carolinian* is down on the Tithe Law. That paper says:

"We expressed disapproval of the Act when passed. If the Government intends to hold an impressment Act, and take what it wants, where is the use of the tithe system? They have already impressed before the tithe has been collected, and mortified farmers that their whole surplus is needed. How useless, then, is the tithe Act, with its regiment of tax gatherers, and those men wanted in the army! There are actually three sets of officers—one for tithes, another for impressments, and a third for the collection of the money of commutation. Yet ways and means are searched for to fill the ranks of the army."

The New Year's reception of President Davis was largely attended.

BOOK BINDER WANTED.

A GOOD BOOK BINDER CAN OBTAIN A PERMANENT situation and the highest wages by applying to or addressing N. S. MORSE & CO.
Jan 4-3t Chronicle & Sentinel Office, Augusta, Ga.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, Jan. 1.

APPLES—Green	$6 00
" Dried	$8@10
BACON—Hog round	$2 40
BEEF	65@70c
BEESWAX	$3 00
BEANS	$10
BUTTER	3 50
CANDLES—Tallow	$4
" Wax—By the box	$4
" Adamantine	$8
" Sperm	None.
CORN—per Barrel, very scarce	$60
CHICKENS	$2
COFFEE	$10
DUCKS	$2
EGGS	$1 60
FLOUR—Family	$100
" Superfine	$85
" Fine	$40
FODDER—Per hundred	$8
FEATHERS	$5
FLAXSEED	$8
GEESE	$3
HIDES—Dry	$2
" Green	$1
HAY—Per hundred	$7
LARD	$2 50
MOLASSES	$12 75
MEAL	$12
NAILS—Scarce	$2 00
OATS—Per hundred	$7
" Cleaned	$6 00
PORK	$200 per hundred.
POTATOES—Sweet	$7
" Irish	$4@5
PEAS—Ground	$10
" Stock	$10
" White Table	$12
RAGS	15c
RICE	40c
RYE	$10
SALT	$25 00
SUGAR—Brown	$5 00
" Coffee	$5 50
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$2 50
WHEAT	$15

Farmers and others must remember that the prices of many articles in the above list fluctuate nearly every day in proportion to their abundance or scarcity in market.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

December 31, 1863.

BEEF CATTLE—The market continues to be poorly supplied, and prices rule high. We quote on the hoof at 70 to 80 cents per lb. for net meat.

BEESWAX—Sells from carts at $2 50 per lb.

BACON—Scarcely any coming in, and none on market. We quote from carts at $2 25 to $2 50 per lb. for hog round.

BUTTER—Sells at $5 to $5 50 per lb.

CORN—Very little on market. We quote at $8 to $10 per bushel.

CORN MEAL—Sells from the granaries in the small way at $8 per bushel.

COTTON—Sells at $1 60 to $1 75 cents per lb.

EGGS—Sell from carts at $2 25 to $2 50 per dozen.

FLOUR—Scarcely any coming in, and the market is nearly bare, with a fair demand. We quote small sales at $8 for superfine, $90 to $95 per bbl for family.

HIDES—Green, $1 75 to $2 25, and dry $4 50 per lb.

LEATHER—Sole, $10 50 to $11, and Upper, $12 50 to 13 per lb.

LARD—Sells by the bbl at $2 25 per lb.

MOLASSES—Retails at $15 to $16 per gallon.

NAILS—By the keg, $1 60 to $1 65 per lb.

POULTRY—Chickens, $2 to $2 50, and grown fowls, $2 50 to $3 each.

POTATOES—Sweet, $10 to $12, and Irish, $18 to $20 per bushel.

PORK—A few small lots of fresh have been brought in and sold from carts at $1 50 per lb.

PEA NUTS—$10 to $12 per bushel.

RICE—Clean, 50 cents per lb by the cask.

SALT—The market has ruled very dull for the past week, and only retail sales have been made. We quote Sound made at $13 to $15 per bushel.

SUGAR—By the bbl $2 85 to $3 per lb.

SHEETING—Fayetteville factory, $3 35 to $3 50 per yard by the bale.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—$2 50 to $2 60 per gallon.

TALLOW—$2 50 lb.

YARN—By the bunch $30.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE.

ON THURSDAY NEXT, THE 7TH INST., IN FRONT of our Sales Room, we will sell to the highest bidder, commencing at 11 o'clock—

1300 penyweight Gold Bullion
500 dollars Gold Coin
2 North Carolina State Bonds, $1000 each, issued for the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford R. R. Co.

FURNITURE.

1 Book Case
1 Card Table
2 What-Nots, 1 very fine
1 Passage Table
1 small Card Table
1 lot fine Chairs
1 large Mahogony Rocking Chair
1 fine lot China and Glass Ware
1 large sett Silver Plated Castors
1 lot fine Paintings and Engravings
1 lot fine Mantel Ornaments
Mattrasses, Pillows, &c &c
1 sett fine Waiters
1 lot fine Window Shades
1 lot Garden Implements

And many other desirable articles.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Jan 4-td Auctioneers.

91 BALES COTTON FOR SALE

THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRE TO SELL 91 BALES of excellent Cotton in good condition, weighing 36,610 pounds. Said cotton is snugly housed at Union C. H., N. C., some 50 or 60 miles Northwest from Columbia, S. C., in as safe a position from the enemy as any in the Confederacy where it can be permitted to stay as long as the purchaser may desire.

For further particulars apply to us at Graham, N. C., or at the Progress Office Raleigh, N. C.
Jan 4-1w* ALBRIGHT, BASON & CO.

FOR SALE.

FIFTY HOGSHEADS MANUFACTURING TOBACco.
Dec 30-1w* J. B. LITTLEJOHN, Louisburg, N. C.

FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE BALES Cotton.
Dec 30-1w* O. H. FOSTER, Louisburg, N. C.

FOR SALE.

A COMPLETE SET OF TINSMITH TOOLS, NO. 1 quality, in good order, and only used about one year. Apply to the
Dec 28-2w PROGRESS OFFICE.
Standard copy two weeks.

WANTED.

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, A GOOD COOK, Washerwomen and Ironer, for which a good hire will be paid. Any person having one will please apply at once at
Dec 19-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

TO HATTERS.

50 DOZEN SUPERIOR BLACK SKIVERS, FOR sale at $360 per dozen by
G. W. BLUFORD,
Dec 21-1w* Hide & Leather Dealer, Richmond, Va.

NOTICE.

HEREAFTER THE DEPOSITARY AT RALEIGH will pay the interest on Registered Bonds or Stock, heretofore paid by the Depository at Wilmington, but the Depository at Wilmington, N. C., will continue to pay Coupons as well as the Depository at Raleigh.
C. F. JONES,
Dec 29-1w Acting Register, Richmond, Va.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PHYSICIAN'S NOTICE.

AT A MEETING OF THOSE PHYSICIANS PRACticing in the city of Raleigh, whose names are subscribed to this publication, held at Dr. Wm. G. Hill's office, on the evening of the 23d instant, it was agreed to and determined upon—

1st. That they would practice in the country after the 1st of January, 1864, and during the unsettled state of prices for the necessary articles of supply and support for themselves and their families, all of which they have to purchase, upon these terms, viz: at old prices when paid in the products of the country at old prices, otherwise their charges will be in proportion to the prices demanded for these products.

2d. In their town practice they will be governed by these circumstances, viz: when they know that their patients are dependent on a stated and limited income from vested funds or salary or wages, they will be moderate in their charges, otherwise they will charge prices corresponding with the times, unless paid in such articles as are needed by themselves and their families at reduced prices, when their charges will be relatively lessened.

Justice and an imposing sense of duty to themselves and their families, which they cannot disregard, impel them to this step, while, on the other hand, equal justice and a proper sense of duty to the public demand that they should make known their purposes and determination.

FABIUS J. HAYWOOD,
WM. G. HILL,
CHAS. E. JOHNSON,
Dec 28-6t W. H. McKEE.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL,

OAKS, ORANGE COUNTY, N. C.

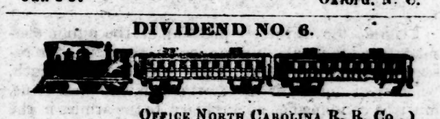
ROOM FOR SEVERAL GOOD BOYS.

TUITION FOR TWENTY WEEKS FROM JANuary 14th.....$150
Board for twenty weeks from January 14th.....$500
Address W. J. BINGHAM & SONS,
Dec 29-10t* Oaks, Orange, N. C.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION WILL OPEN ON Monday the 18th of January and close on Thursday the 2nd of June, 1864.
J. H. MILLS,
Jan 2-3t* Oxford, N. C.

DIVIDEND NO. 6.



OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. Co.,
Vance, January 1, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of six per cent. on their capital stock payable on and after the first day of February next at this office.

The Transfer Book will be closed from this date until the day of payment. JOHN H. BRYAN, Jr.,
Jan 4-3tawtd Secretary.

LABORERS WANTED.

PIEDMONT R. R., CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Danville, Dec. 7th, 1863.

I WISH TO HIRE TWO HUNDRED ABLE-BODIED negroes to work upon this Rail Road.—They will be exclusively under the care and direction of the Company, and preparations have been made to ensure good quarters, sufficient food and proper medical attention. The work to be done by them lies about half way between Danville and Greensboro' N. C., in a healthy country, and as secure from raids as any to be found. For such hands I will pay the following prices: $52 per month for the owner clothing the hands;—for well-grown boys, $25 per month—$300 per annum, the Company furnishing the usual clothing; $200 for the six months from the 1st January, to 1st July, the Company furnishing only the summer clothing; $60 per month, or $400 per annum, for negro carpenters. I will also give employment, during good behavior, to overseers who can bring with them to the work, a force of 12 to 15 men of proper qualifications, and these hands may be worked under them if preferred. For such service I will pay $60 per month and board. To any person who will collect and bring into this office a force of negro men, (subject to my inspection and approval,) hired for the year, or half year, on the above terms, I will pay a bonus of Ten Dollars per capita, for each hand received.

E. T. D. MYERS, Capt. Engineers,
Dec 17-t 10 J Chief Engineer P. R. R.

CHANGE OF PRICE AND ADDRESS.

THE PRICE OF THE INGREDIENTS OF WHICH the Southern Hepatic Pills are made has been more than doubled in three months. I am compelled to advance my prices a little, and have therefore changed my charges. Hereafter I will sell the Pills, until further notice, at $2 a box, $20 a dozen, and $150 a gross. My address is Goldsboro, N. C., where all letters will hereafter be directed to GEORGE W. DEEMS.
Dec 30-10t

NOTICE.

ON THE 14TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1864, AT THE Smithfield Hotel, in Smithfield, I will expose to public sale all the FURNITURE belonging to said house, consisting of Beds and Bedsteads and Furniture, Tables, Washstands, Bowls and Pitchers, Chairs, Andirons, and many other things too tedious to mention. Cash will be received for all if preferred, or six month's time.
Dec 24-14t* Y. N. THORNTON.

NOTICE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF EVERY MONTH I SHALL send a Special Agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., sent to me at this place will be promptly forwarded, free of charge.
EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 22 3m Surgeon General, N. C.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1863.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.
THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

FOUND,

ON MARKET SQUARE, YESTERDAY, A SMALL Pocket Hook, containing a small sum of money.—The owner can have the same by application at this office describing the same and paying for this advertisement.
Dec 23-tf

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID,

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equal if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Ever, person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen.

It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled. Address.
J. E. BRITTON,
Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used the ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 2, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir:—I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.
C. OVERMAN, P. M.,
July 8-tf Charlotte, N. C.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH N. C.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OR LESS LINES QUILLS:

One day	$2 00	One week	$ 9 00
Two days	3 50	Two weeks	19 00
Three days	5 00	Three weeks	28 50
Four days	6 50	One month	35 00
Five days	8 00	Two months	70 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $1 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

STATE DIRECTORY.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Captain William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Captain Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Captain James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Captain Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
James H. Foote, Iredell, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
William A. Graham, Jr., Orange, Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice; William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—John L Bailey, Buncombe; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W N Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge, Johnston; J H Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Govern'r Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendant of Asylum for the Insane, at Raleigh.

Rev W M Wingate is President of Wake Forest College, (Baptist) which is for the present suspended.

Rev Braxton Craven is President of Trinity College (Methodist.)

Rev ———— is President of Davidson College (Presbyterian.)

Major W M Gordon is Superintendant of the Hillsboro' Military Academy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Dec. 24th, 1863.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, CONSISTing of
Surgeon HENRY JOYNER,
Surgeon R. B. HAYWOOD,
will meet in the town of Oxford, on Wednesday, the 6th of January.

At Roxboro, Person county, on Saturday, the 9th of January.

At Yanceyville, Caswell county, on Monday and Tuesday, the 11th and 12th of January.

At Hillsborough, on Thursday, the 14th of January.

At Graham, in Alamance county, on Saturday, the 16th of January.

At Pittsboro, in Chatham county, on Monday and Tuesday, the 18th and 19th of January, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability.

EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 24-t18J Surgeon General.

Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co.,
RALEIGH, Dec. 11, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPAny have declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable in Confederate currency, on and after Monday the 5th day of January, 1864.
Dec 12-3tawtJ W. W. VASS, Treasurer.

RANAWAY—$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, NEAR Raleigh, my negro man SAUNDERS. He is black, about 48 years of age, 5½ feet high; has lost one of his front teeth; is bow-legged, and speaks fluently and politely when spoken to. He is probably endeavoring to reach Newbern. I will give $100 reward for his apprehension, if out of Wake county, and $50 if caught in Wake.
Dec 10-tf HENRY R. BRYAN.

NOTICE!!

THE FIRM HERETOFORE KNOWN UNDER THE appellation of Lack & Farriss, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the firm, and all to whom the concern is indebted, will please settle and present their claims to C. M. Farriss, by whom the business will in future be conducted.

C. M. Farriss tenders his acknowledgements to the patrons of the old firm for their liberality and punctuality, and respectfully requests a continuance of the same under his auspices. CHAS. M. FARRISS.
Sept 8-tf

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail, postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THE estates of Benj. Marriott, J. K. Marriott, John C. Marriott and Isaac Proctor, will present them to my Attorney, Sion H. Rogers, or myself, immediately, as I desire to settle up the above estates at once.

DANIEL SCARBOROUGH,
Dec 9-tf Administrator, &c.

NORTH CAROLINA EXPRESS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THIS COMpany, chartered at the present session of the Legislature, was, on yesterday, organized. The first meeting of the subscribers for the election of officers, and other business, will be held in the town of Wilmington, on Saturday, 10th of January, 1864.
Dec 19-tawtd. S. L. DEMONT, President.

NOTICE—CONFEDERATE MONEY WANTED.

I HAVE FOR SALE ONE HUNDRED HOGSHEADS of Tobacco; also, six barrels of Nash Brandy. Apply to the subscriber, five miles north of Lewisburg, Franklin county. FOSTER S. FOSTER.
Dec 31-1w

THE SUBSCRIBER

WILL OPEN A SCHOOL IN THE TOWN OF Pittsboro on Wednesday, the 6th of January next, for the instruction of boys in the Latin, Greek and French Languages, and in the higher branches of English. Board can be obtained on reasonable terms in the village.
JNO. N. WASHINGTON,
Dec 17-10 J Pittsboro, N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, JAN. 5, 1864.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the PROGRESS:

DAILY PROGRESS:

Six months	$10 00
Three months	6 00
Two months	4 00
One month	2 00

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $10 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

Advertisements will be inserted for $2 a square (eight lines solid minion or less) for the first, and $1:50 for every additional insertion.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for JOB PRINTING with dispatch.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

☞ **Fifteen cents for Rags.**—Fifteen cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

The Madness of Congress.

The present Congress is bent on fastening a military despotism on the people of these Confederate States, and the people must either submit quietly to receive the yoke, or resist the tyranny. Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God, and the people of North Carolina will not hesitate as to the course they should pursue. Pass the bill to enroll the whole population reported in the House by the Military Committee on yesterday, and a spontaneous cry will come up from every nook and corner of North Carolina for a Convention, and unless the military shall gag the last man in the State, including the Governor, the Legislature and other State officers, they will have it.

Mr. Davis has the reputation of a patriot and statesman, and as such we implore him to use his influence to arrest the madness of Congress. Pass the tyrannical bill reported by the Military Committee and the collision so long talked of between North Carolina and the Confederate States is upon us. We may be imprisoned for this declaration, but believing before God and man that we are doing our duty we appeal to the President and his Congress to pause and reflect before it is too late. North Carolina cannot and will not submit to have every able-bodied man conscribed and the whole State turned into a military camp. We want to achieve an independence over the common enemy, but we are not willing to become the vassals of usurpers at home to achieve that or any other object. We speak the words of truth and soberness, because we know the sentiments of the great masses of the people in North Carolina. This State will never willingly submit to a despotism with Jefferson Davis or any one else at its head.

The Inaugural Address of Governor Smith, of Virginia.

Gov. Smith opens, after reference to the fact that he had taken the oath of office as Governor of the Commonwealth seventeen years before, with a reference to the revolutionary struggle, the adoption of the old Constitution, and goes on at some length and in a radical strain to recount the oppressions and encroachments of the North upon the South, commencing, as he alleges, with the very formation of the government. He refers to the language of General Washington, in which the Father of his country said the adoption of the Constitution was "the result of a spirit of amity and of that mutual deference and concession which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensable." And as Gov. Smith did not so instruct his hearers, we may mention that the "spirit of amity" and "mutual deference" spoken of by Washington would have existed to this day, but for the fanaticism engendered by the abolitionists of the North and the secession extremists of the South. Washington foresaw these troubles and warned his countrymen against them. But we pass on.

We have not room for the whole Address, but will make extracts therefrom. Gov. Smith concludes his reference to the causes that brought on the present war, thus:

"But notwithstanding the long continued wrongs and injuries which the South had sustained at the hands of the non-slaveholding North, most of the Southern States still clung with fond tenacity to the work of our fathers and essayed in various ways to readjust the disturbed relations of the States. Our dear old Virginia made extraordinary efforts, as well as befitted her, for readjustment and for peace, but all in vain. The North, stimulated by her hatred of the South, and the consciousness of her strength, and believing, unhappily, that we would not dare the last extremity, turned a deaf ear to every overture and resolved on force. On the 15th day of April, 1861, President Lincoln issued his proclamation for 75,000 men to put down the insurrection, as he was pleased to term it. Virginia was called upon for her quota, to dragoon her Southern sisters into submission, and she responded by passing, on the 17th of April, 1861, her ordinance of secession, uniting her fate to theirs. It was under this conduct on the part of the non-slaveholding States, and after every effort to preserve the Union which our ancestors had formed had failed, that our Convention felt itself constrained to take this organic and final step "which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends." This ordinance was also submitted to a vote of the people, who, with a rare and noble unanimity, approved it, and in support of it pledged to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

I have thus referred to one of the great causes of our unhappy difficulties—too briefly, perhaps, for perspicuity; perhaps too much at length for such an occasion as the present, and yet I trust of sufficient fullness to clearly show that the sentiment of the North [illegible] has waged [illegible] war upon one of the great [illegible] of the Constitution, producing thereby [illegible] and [illegible] which have destroyed [illegible] and happy relations which it was [illegible] the Union would establish and secure, and which has culminated in this frightful and bloody war! While the South evinced her love of Union, and her anxiety to preserve the works of our fathers, in the compromise she had made, and in the wrongs and injuries to which she had submitted—in the great forbearance she had practiced—and, finally, in her numerous efforts to avoid the dread alternative which was presented to her of unconditional submission or manly resistance. The war, then, which is now raging was not sought by us; it was forced upon us, and is the last and most flagrant of that series of wrongs which, commencing with the government, is to be resisted to the last extremity."

"The war," says Gov. Smith, "was forced upon us." This is true to this extent: when Lincoln called on us for troops we had to choose sides, and there are but few who do not agree that we chose wisely, notwithstanding the blood, carnage and suffering that has resulted; but many of our wisest men think that the South should grievously in the divisions of her people, discussions in council in the attempt to enforce radical ideas and to incorporate radical changes in the old system—in fine that wisdom and discretion on the part of the leading men of the South would have enabled us to have steered clear of the rocks upon which we have foundered. That arrogance of factions, in both sections, which claims for itself all the virtues and superiority of the American people, brought on this war, and continues it; and there can be no peace until it is subdued.—Whenever the rulers and people of both sections are so far humbled as to confess their political sins and acknowledge to the world that they are in part responsible for the chastisements with which a just God has visited this people, we can negotiate, settle all disputes and have peace, and not until then.

But we digress.

Gov. Smith gives his reasons at length on State and national policy and urges the adoption of the maximum as the only means by which prices can be regulated, the currency benefitted, the country saved, &c. We give the concluding portion of the Inaugural:

I cannot too earnestly press upon the public consideration the great importance of organizing the reserved force of the State. Every element of strength, whether of means or men, which is now left to us, must be combined as an auxiliary to the armies in the field. The Confederate government has our entire body of militia under its command, consisting of the able-bodied men of the State, and now proposes to organize our reserved force. I do not intend, certainly at present, to raise any question about the right to do so, but I confess I should be much concerned to see it exercised. A sovereign State without a soldier—and without the dignity of strength—stripped of all her men, and without only the form of pageantry of power—would, indeed, be nothing more than a wretched dependency; to which I should grieve to see our proud old Commonwealth reduced. Recent events painfully admonish us, also, of the necessity of thorough and complete organization, and I doubt not the General Assembly will, on re-assembling on the 6th inst., promptly relieve us of all uneasiness about the legislation of Congress, by the passage of a short yet comprehensive act, clothing the Governor with full power to organize the reserved force of the State in such manner as may best promote the public interests, having due regard, of course, to the character and to the limited objects to which it is to be applied. A generous confidence on the part of the General Assembly in the Governor, to whom the executive power of the State has been entrusted by the Constitution and the people, is, it seems to me, a constitutional duty. But, apart from that view of the subject, I respectfully ask it, because it is impossible for any human forethought to provide by legislation for the varying circumstances which may occur during the gigantic war in which we are engaged, and because I cannot believe that I can abuse any trust confided to me, or fail tenderly to consider the feelings and interests of my fellow-citizens in regard to the military duties which they may be called to perform.

The currency of the country, consisting, as it does, almost exclusively of Confederate notes, with which the States and all the people thereof, are identified, calls for the most careful consideration. It must be thoroughly reformed. The facility with which it is created, and the enormous amounts which are daily issued, naturally lead to waste and extravagance, and inevitably to vice and depravity. Far better would it have been had we adopted, at the beginning of this war, a hard-money currency. A judicious system of loans and taxation, combined with our great staples of cotton, tobacco, and naval stores, of which the government should have possessed itself, would have furnished us such resources as would have liberally supplied our wants and planted our public credit upon a basis which would have given us the confidence of the world. It is useless, however, to speculate as to the past. The practical question is, what is best now to be done? Virginia is deeply interested in this question, and, as her Governor, I feel it to be my duty, although with hesitation and diffidence, to express my views upon this interesting and important question.

First. Provide by law for the issue of one thousand millions of dollars, at four per centum per annum on that part which takes up the currency, and six per centum on the residue, with coupons attached; interest payable in specie or bank currency.

Second. Declare that the Confederate note currency shall cease to circulate as such, and shall be funded in the bonds authorized to be issued.

Third. Make the banks of established credit the fiscal agents of the government, to sell at not less than par all bonds which may be in excess of the currency to be funded; to issue their own notes as a currency, and to transfer, when and where needed, the funds of the government.

Fourth. To tax freely, taxes payable in specie, or in the notes of banks acting as government agents, or coupons of public debt.

Fifth. Let the government now take into its possession the cotton, tobacco, and naval stores of the country as auxilliary to loans and taxes.

There can be but little objection to this. It is well known that a large portion of these articles is in the hands of speculators, who have grown rich in the midst of general suffering and distress.

This scheme would, I am persuaded, act like a charm in the immediate renovation of the public credit. In the reduction of the interest the public will find satisfaction as an evidence of regard to the resources of the country. Besides, those who will own it will have acquired the ability to do so by enormous profits, and, at most, it can only be regarded as a special tax upon the rich, which has numerous precedents, and which they can well afford to pay.

In the selection of banks we should have agents of tried and approved integrity, thoroughly informed as to the most judicious system of credits, and, with the restoration of a currency now at a heavy premium, and with which the people have long been familiar, we should at once see a revival of confidence that would gladden the heart of every patriot in the land. It does seem to me that this scheme would open most auspiciously, and if sustained by liberal taxation and a judicious sale of our great staple, it would dispel the clouds which hang over and obscure our financial system and let in a bright and hopeful future.

In aid of any scheme of finance, however, I regard it as of the first importance that a blockade running, as it is termed, should be conducted by Government alone, or by individuals and Government combined, and that nothing should be imported except articles of prime necessity. The effect would be to prevent a large amount of waste and extravagance at home, to sharpen our industrial and inventive faculties—and to accumulate a large amount of sterling exchange abroad.

No business should be tolerated which looks to fluctuations in the currency of the country and the stocks of the Government for prosperity. Its instincts would naturally seek to aggravate those fluctuations, while all its power would be exerted to appropriate and secure all the advantages incident thereto. An organized money power, actively engaged in unsettling the public credit, is a foe greatly to be dreaded, and should be controlled by the strongest legislation. Perhaps no currency ever existed which had so many agencies at work for its destruction, as that of the Confederate States. And the new scheme of currency and finance which will, I presume, soon take the place of that which now exists, must be strengthened and protected by timely legislation. As a part thereof, let all buying and selling of gold and silver; all dealing in State or Confederate currency, or the currency of their several agencies; all stock-jobbing in State or Confederate bonds; all receipt of Federal currency of any description, be prohibited, and let those violating such law be severely punished.

It is now time to hasten these remarks to an end. I may seem to have abandoned some of my old cherished opinions. But in advocating the maximum—in seeming to approve the policy of limiting by law the price of money, and in proposing to return to the agency of banks for the management of the public treasure, I renounce no old and cherished opinions, and only yield to the extraordinary circumstances which surround us.

In the suggestions which I have made I have looked for the best means of meeting the peril that is upon us. In the plan which I have presented I have contemplated a system, each measure of which is necessary to the other. It will be observed that some of them will be more effective by co-operative legislation, which, on the part of Virginia, will never be withheld.

Virginia entered into this war with reluctance, but having entered into it from a sense of duty, she does not mean to sheathe her sword until she has won her liberty and independence, or the bones of her last son shall lie bleaching on her hill-tops. Although hundreds of thousands of her people have been overrun by the enemy, their fields desolated, their homes utterly consumed, in many cases, by fire; their stock devoured, destroyed, or carried away: their slaves enticed from their possession, while the blood of their loved ones moisten every battle-field; yet, they are unconquered; bright, bold, and defiant, they are still prepared to suffer. We cannot believe that our good God will allow such a just cause as ours to be lost. Much as we have done, much remains to be done. Let us resolve to make every sacrifice in a cheerful and hopeful spirit—in short, perform our whole duty, and then, with the blessings of Heaven, we cannot be subdued.

Rather Despondent.

Our *venerable* friend of the Wilmington *Journal* is, we are sorry to see, rather despondent. Cheer up, we can never be subjugated if we can only get the *reserves*—the *original secessionists*—to face the music. And Congress seems determined to have even the elect—the "chosen people." But if a military despotism is submitted to we know all the "details" will be made from that class.

The *Journal* has no confidence in the present Congress, and less in the one which is to come after it, and appeals to the "congregation" to look to "a higher source for wisdom and guidance in our struggle." We believe in relying upon Providence, at all times, but we shall look for no deliverance, even by the assistance of Providence, while the present rulers and the present Congress manage—or rather mismanage—our affairs. Exhortations and prayers will not save the ship unless the mariners stand by the halyards and keep the pumps going. Providence will do for us all we deserve, but Providence has never yet done much for a people that refused to do for themselves. True, we expect to be called to another periodical fast about the time the buds and blossoms of spring put forth, but it will do our cause no good unless the hearts and minds of our rulers are softened, refined and elevated thereby. In fine, brother Fulton, whenever the rulers and law-makers of a people give themselves up to licentiousness, corruption and fraud—cease to exercise that sleepless vigilance necessary to preserve the State and give it over to the keeping of Providence—the whole concern goes to the devil.—We trust that our people and rulers will not cease to look to Providence for guidance and help, but unless they discharge their duties to themselves and their country at the same time, they can expect no help.

The *Journal* says something about the clamor of members of Congress who have no constituents! We have been tired of fighting for Missouri and Kentucky long since, and protest against any association with them in the event of our success, for they have not only refused to fight for us, but have raised immense armies to fight against us. Had rather fellowship with New York than either of them.

The *Journal* says:

It is somewhat noteworthy that members of both houses of Congress who have been and are most anxious for extreme measures to put people in the army, come from States occupied by the enemy, where of course the law for which they harangue so loudly cannot take effect.

The "lame devil" of French fable had the privilege of seeing Paris life unroofed, and a queer expose it was. If some such power, evil or beneficent, we know not which, were to unroof the operations of Congresses and governments the world over, mankind would be puzzled whether to laugh or to weep over the petty machinery which would inveritably be laid bare, and would stand amazed to see with how little wisdom the world is governed. Certainly the congressional bodies North and South of Mason and Dixon's line are poor specimens of the sound sense and true wisdom of either people. Omnipotent Mars hath taken all the glory to the wars, and Congress is made up partly of men who would never, under other circumstances, have had a chance to chew their tobacco in legislative halls, or to be addressed as honorables.

But Congress is Congress, and we are sorry that the present Congress is so near its end; for, with all its short-comings, it is far *abler* of the body that is to succeed it. That, indeed, will be a body—a worshipful body—a body such as never was on the earth, above the earth, nor under the earth as the guiding head of a great revolution. We must look to a higher source for wisdom and guidance in our struggle, and we feel the cheering assurance that this will not be denied to us.

Gen. John H. Morgan publishes a circular calling upon all soldiers of his command to rendezvous at Decatur, Ga., at once, as he is anxious again to be in the field.

[For the Progress.]

"Vox Populi" and Clamor.

MR. EDITOR:—I am not one of those who subscribe to the maxim "Vox populi Vox Dei." My reading and observation teach me to weigh well the judgments of the multitude before giving my sanction to them, especially when pronounced in times like the present, when the passions of men, restless as the troubled ocean, but ill qualify them to form correct opinions. The popular judgment that condemned the pious and estimable Louis the 16th to the scaffold—was that the "voice of God"? So far from it, had not His holy altars been overthrown and His worship made a mockery of? The fanaticism that is now washing its hands in Southern blood—is that the "voice of God"? Is it not rather the voice of those who pronounce His holy Book "a league with Satan and a covenant with hell"? Man, though created in the likeness of his Maker, and enjoying, in his first estate, a position but little lower than that of the angels, is, nevertheless, a creature of passion and prone to error as the sparks are to go upwards; and to say his judgments are God-like, is an insult and mockery to his Creator. The majority of mankind when left to form their opinions undisturbed by passion or clamor, most commonly arrive at correct conclusions. But there are so many bad men in the world who, envying "that excellence to which they cannot attain," are ever ready to pull down their superiors on a level with themselves, that the honest and well-meaning portion of mankind are often led astray by them.

I am led to these remarks, Mr. Editor, by the late popular clamor against General Bragg. Whence did it spring? Was it "vox dei" or *vox iniquitæ*. This is an important question—important alike to General Bragg, to those who love truth and justice, and to the State that gave him birth. That clamor was heard at the very commencement of his assumption of the command of the Western Army—faint and feeble it is true—but, nevertheless, it was heard.—General Bragg took command of an army of citizen soldiers—men who had been accustomed from their childhood to command a class of their fellow beings, and, consequently, restless under military restraint and discipline. Thus, at the very outset, the commander of the Western army saw before him an herculean task—to transform men, who considered themselves his peers, into regular and well-disciplined soldiers. How well he performed that task may be inferred from the fact, that his enemies concede to him eminent ability as a disciplinarian. Having reduced his army to complete subordination and discipline, his Kentucky campaign followed. Great expectations were based upon it. Why were they not realized? Simply because those, to whom he went to free from their chains, chose rather to wear them, than assist in getting rid of them. And yet we all recollect the popular clamor that arose against General Bragg because he did not hold Kentucky in face of an enemy outnumbering him ten to one. When the history of that campaign shall be perfectly known, General Bragg, so far from being censured, will receive the thanks and gratitude of his country for the able and skillful manner in which he conducted it.

Next came the campaign of Middle Tennessee, which closed with the battle of Murfreesboro'. After much hard fighting, and the gaining of important advantages, finding his troops exhausted and having no fresh ones to oppose to the heavy reinforcements of the enemy, General Bragg deemed it prudent to withdraw, which he did most successfully, carrying with him not only his own stores, but the large number of prisoners, cannon and munitions of war captured from his adversary. And yet, the popular voice was loud in his denunciation because he had not accomplished what, under the circumstances, was an impossibility. Afterwards followed the battle of Chickamauga—glorious for Confederate arms; and subsequently that of Chattanooga, which resulted in the retreat of our army, and the resignation of General Bragg as its commander. Why was that resignation tendered, and why accepted by President Davis? Because popular clamor demanded it. Was that clamor founded in justice and truth? That question is sufficiently answered, I think, Mr. Editor, by the correspondence, published but a few days ago by you, between the distinguished chieftain, who has succeeded to the command of the Western Army, and President Davis. In that correspondence General Johnston pays a high compliment to the military skill and bearing of General Bragg; and, surely, the opinion of one so well qualified to judge, and given from personal observation, ought to outweigh that of the whole host of heroes who stand at the street corners and gravely discuss the merits of our Generals, and point out how battles ought to be won. When the whole circumstances attending the campaigns of General Bragg shall be understood, it will be seen and confessed that gross injustice has been done him by a portion of the press and people. The present position of General Bragg illustrates his nobleness, and unfaltering devotion to our cause in a manner that cannot be mistaken. Driven by unjust censure from the command of the army which his skill and energy has disciplined, what does he?—Does he wrap himself up in offended dignity and retire from the service? No, but accepts an inferior place in the same command—thus evincing his readiness to serve his country in humble as well as exalted positions, regardless of personal considerations. Such disinterested patriotism cannot fail to have its reward, and in the future, the name of Bragg will be synonymous with all that is noble and patriotic, and pronounced in the same breath with those of our Lees, Beauregard and Johnsons.

P.

Hon. B. F. Gaither.

It is well for this individual that he was re-elected before the assembling of Congress, for we do not believe he could get a corporal's guard were the election to come off now.

The following remarks of the *Examiner* administer a deserved rebuke to the honorable gentleman. His proposition would certainly stop the war and that speedily:

How to End the War in Thirty Days.—From the character of some of the propositions now made in Congress, one is at a loss to decide whether madness has, indeed, seized upon their proposers, or whether, despairing of the success of our cause, they are seeking the speedy termination of the war by the introduction of measures which will ensure the triumph of the enemy by rendering us incapable of further defence. One of these resolutions, if carried out, would answer the end of bringing the war to a close in thirty days, by ensuring the disbandment or starvation of our armies; a consumation, we presume, not aimed at by its projector. We allude to the following resolution of the Hon. Mr. Gaither, of North Carolina, which we copy from the report of the proceedings of the House of Representatives on Wednesday last:

"Mr. Gaither, of North Carolina, submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to enquire into the expediency of providing, by law, that all persons connected with railroad and express companies, the assistant quartermasters and commissary agents and employees of every description; justices of the peace and militia officers, within the age of conscription, be immediately enrolled in the army; and said committee declare that it shall not be lawful to detail from the military service any person to work in any cotton or woolen factory, forge, furnace, foundry, or any company or individual enterprise whatsoever, except for the army in the field."

"That all persons exempted with families, and, also, the immediately enrolled in the army."

The inevitable effect of the passage of such a law as these provisions would be to stop every railroad in the Confederate States and our armies would be only be obliged to fall back from their present

IS WILMINGTON TO BE ATTACKED?

The impression seems to prevail in official circles at Richmond, that Wilmington is to be attacked soon. The *Whig* of Saturday says:

Signs of a winter campaign on the coasts of North and South Carolina increase, and the deep-laid plot which began with Grant's retreat from Ringgold develops itself rapidly. The Yankee preparations are so nearly complete that we may look for the first blow within a week or two. Charleston and Savannah are both menaced, but the opinion that Wilmington is to be the point of main attack gains strength daily. The President and the War Department are not asleep. They know that the enemy's fleet is now large enough and enough of his troops idle to enable them to make a combined, simultaneous attack on the three points named. Many men and great vigilance will be required to ensure the defeat of all the assaults. It is no secret that proper dispositions have been decided upon. This matter was, no doubt, fully discussed when Gen. Lee was in the city.

Wilmington is of special interest to both parties. It is the only port of any importance left us, as the enemy is well aware. His blockading fleet has been largely increased, and imports are becoming of rare occurrence, but the peculiar approaches are such as to forbid hope of a complete stoppage of blockade running, save by the capture of the city. This has been definitely agreed upon by the Cabinet at Washington, and already the premonitory symptoms are visible. It is believed that Butler had concentrated 20,000 men at Washington, N. C., and no longer than Sunday last the salt works some twenty miles from Wilmington were destroyed. The fleet, numbering now twenty-six sail, awaits only the arrival of the Dunderburg and other iron clads and additional men to commence operations. If Wilmington is taken, Charleston falls by an attack in the rear.

Fortunately we have an able and vigilant General in command at Wilmington. We take it for granted that the President has listened to his suggestions and that forces amply sufficient to hold the place are in position ready to be concentrated at a moment's warning. Past experience has taught the Executive not to repeat the delays which cost us New Orleans, Donelson, Roanoke Island and other places. A dilatory course now would bring down upon him the unanimous condemnation of the people. Confident that he will do his whole duty in the approaching crisis, we await the attack on Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah with firmness and hope.

GEN. PILLOW ON MECHANICAL EXEMPTIONS.—Gen. Pillow has issued an order in his department in regard to the exemption of mechanics. He appears to be determined to bring down the prices of some things. Hereafter all those mechanics who are exempted on account of their callings, who charge over seventy-five per cent. profit on the goods they manufacture—the profit allowed by law—will be put into the army without delay upon sufficient proof of their short comings—or overreachings, more properly—being furnished. As the General is an officer who carries out his orders to the letter, those exempts who disobey them must not think it strange if they find themselves members of the Confederate army.

We are authorized and requested to announce AUGUSTUS L. LOUGEE as a candidate for Commissioner from Middle Ward, at the election on the 18th inst. Jan 5-td

We are authorized and requested to announce W. R. RICHARDSON as a candidate for Commissioner in the Middle Ward, at the election on the 18th inst. Jan 5-td

At the request of many friends N. S. Harp announces himself a candidate for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward. Jan 1-td

We are authorized and requested to announce T. M. BRIGGS as a candidate for Commissioner of the Western Ward at the Municipal election on the 18th instant. Jan 2-td

We are requested to announce J. J. Overby a candidate for re-election as a Commissioner in the Eastern Ward. Jan 1-td

We are authorized to announce Dr. R. B. Haywood as a candidate for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward. Jan 1-td

MR. EDITOR:—Permit me to suggest to the voters of the Western Ward, the name of ALEX. CREECH, Esq., for a seat in the next Board of Commissioners for the City. He will be supported by MANY VOTERS.

MR. EDITOR: I entirely accord with the sentiments of "Refugee," published in yours of the 29th December, 1863, and cannot divine how you could have used the language referred to by him in your paper of the 21st, which is: "those of us who left our homes and property in Eastern North Carolina have experienced much of that 'cordial greeting' here spoken of, and the unanimous opinion now is that we were fools for leaving our property to cast our lot with those who are continually chiding us with being in the way."

It is strange, wondrous strange, such sentiments should ever have been expressed by any one in connection with the wealthy and hospitable gentlemen who are now enjoying their peaceful and quiet homes unmolested by the enemy, who are spreading dismay and desolation through this once Christian land. Generous hospitality has been extended to hundreds of noble men and women who have fled from their homes to seek protection among their fellow men, but in conversing with many from all parts of the South I find the hospitality is of that kind used by Shylock the Jew to the noble Antonio, or the wolf to the lamb.

One or two instances of magnanimity and generosity from these hospitable lords of creation will suffice to show how these wanderers are cared for. Houses in 1861 which were tenantless on account of their uncomfortableness, are now let to the refugees for the pitiful sum of $400. I have known a gentleman to ask the loan of a bedstead which was cast aside, this was refused; also the privilege to cut and haul wood for a small family from a large lot which can never be valuable, this was promptly declined. Notices are seen in every paper to this effect: "A rare chance for 'Refugees' to purchase land—rent a house—or hire a negro." This is the kind of hospitality extended to the homeless wanderer. His money—yes, sir, his cash—is what these unselfish, generous, hospitable, kind and magnanimous men who have comfortable homes, lands and tenements, desire; this they wish and must have. It is gratifying to many houseless wanderers to learn that one "Refugee" has found the Happy Valley.

R.